

3 Killed, 2 Missing in Air Race Over Continent; Coal Strike to Tie National Schedule for Nov. 1

Plane Crash In Utah Fatal To 2 Fliers

Major D. H. Crissey and
Observer and Eastern
Entry are the Victims
of Landing Accidents

French and British Envoys Out of Race

One Machine Takes Fire
Over Canadice, N. Y.;
Lieut. Maynard Leads

The world's greatest air race started simultaneously from Mineola and San Francisco yesterday morning. By nightfall three fatalities and many minor crashes had marred the first race across the continent through the air. Two fliers were reported missing.

Colonel Gerald Brandt, piloting a DH Bluebird, was compelled to make a forced landing at Deposit, N. Y., in the afternoon, due to a faulty oil lead. While forty feet above the field he had chosen the machine suddenly dropped, killing Sergeant W. H. Nevitt, his observer. Colonel Brandt was severely injured.

Major D. H. Crissey, one of the starters from San Francisco, was killed at Buena Vista Field, near Salt Lake City, when his machine crashed. Sergeant Virgil Thomas, his observer, died on the way to a hospital.

Three contestants are officially missing. They are Lieutenant J. G. Williams, Lieutenant Willis R. Taylor and Captain John J. Marguerite. All other contestants not reported at advanced stations have arrived at Binghamton, the first control stop.

Second Lieutenant George C. McDonald, piloting a DH-4, crashed at Plymouth, Penn., in a forced landing, wrecking his machine. Neither he nor Sergeant William J. Kline, his observer, was injured. Brigadier General L. E. O. Charlton, the British Air Attaché, crashed his Bristol Fighter in a forced landing at Interlaken. Lieutenant D. B. Gish, carrying Captain De La Vergne, Aviation Attaché of the French Embassy, crashed his machine in flames at Canadice, N. Y. Both machines were wrecked, but the occupants were uninjured. These accidents eliminate the only foreign entrants in the race.

47 Leave Mineola In Big Air Race

French Flier Is Hugged
and Kissed by Three
New Rochelle Girls

Two thousand people saw forty-seven airplanes start on the East-to-west section of the world's greatest air race at Roosevelt Field, L. I., yesterday.

In crisp, clear weather, the contestants got away in rapid succession without a flaw in the starting arrangements. A group of society women, headed by Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., had each of the pilots godsend as they left the starting line.

The first machine to take off was No. 17, a De Havilland 4, piloted by Lieutenant J. B. Macle, with Sergeant Jose D. McClure as observer. The wheels of his machine left the ground exactly at 9:10:05 amid cheers that almost drowned out the roar of his Liberty motor. He was started by Assistant Secretary of War B. M. Caldwell and Brigadier General William Mitchell.

Lieutenant Belvin W. Maynard, the "sky pilot" aviator, winner of the Toronto race, was the fifth contestant to leave, but according to latest reports he was leading the field with a good margin. He was the first racer to reach Chicago, landing there at 5:33 P. M. Maynard took off from Roosevelt Field at 9:24:55.

Lieutenant Colonel H. E. Hartney, one of America's leading aces, who is flying a captured German Fokker, is crowding Maynard hard in the race, early reports say.

Observer Fatally Hurt

The elaborate arrangements for the start of the race had to be abandoned at the last moment, and it was hastily decided to send all odd-numbered contestants away in the morning and the even numbers in the afternoon.

The British Air Attaché, Air Com-

3 Naval Aviators Killed in Florida

Seaplane Sideslips and
Falls 500 Feet into the
Bay at Pensacola

PENSACOLA, Fla., Oct. 8.—Three naval aviators, Machinist Charles E. Holsford, of Pensacola, and Boatswain Joseph McMillan, of Westmore Park, Rochester, N. Y., and Paul Dreichel, of Hammond, Ind., were killed today in the fall of a seaplane into the bay. The plane sideslipped and fell 500 feet.

German Here on Passport to Wed

Berlin Importer, First to
Arrive Since War, to
Marry American Girl

The first German to come into the United States on a passport since the war began arrived here last night on the Holland-America liner Noordam. He is Erich Hecht, senior member of the firm of Hecht, Pfeiffer & Co., importers and exporters, of Berlin.

Mr. Hecht, who left the United States in 1912, showed a passport issued by the republican government of Germany and visited by an American official. He said he came here to investigate business conditions, but mainly to be married. His fiancée is an American girl.

On board the liner, which came from Rotterdam, he met at Plymouth to take on passengers, were 242 first cabin, 246 second cabin and 75 steerage passengers. Nearly all the latter are American seamen who had taken back to Holland a ship which had been operated by the United States Shipping Board during the war.

Cicotte Wins; 3 Red Pitchers Beaten by Sox

Grantland Rice Tells How
Reds' Collapse Began With
the Crushing Defeat of
Ruether on Tuesday

By Grantland Rice

CINCINNATI, Oct. 8.—In a gray and ghostly drift of hurried shadows thousands of dejected figures can be seen practicing quick starts to-night in the general direction of the Ohio River.

The spectral line is growing in endless length. And if "Hot" Eller and his hope-sapping shins ball don't roll back the cowering White Sox tide in Chicago Thursday this purling Ohio stream will soon be clogged with cowering bodies, who in the moment and the heart break of the hour have committed a Brodie to end the agony forever.

Between the highly fashionable hours of 2 and 4 p. m. on Tuesday afternoon the Sox were within one lone base hit of being champions of the world. This lone blow was all that separated them from the proudest title of the old game. They were on the verge of a panic, with their big lead cut down to one game, most of their pitching staff blown to pieces and the abiding knowledge that if "Hot" Eller can't stem the rush they will be champions of the world by Friday night.

Dope, Crushed, Rises Again

The dope, crushed to earth, will rise again. You can keep it choked for a day or a week, but it can't keep it choked forever. The Sox have been in the class before the series opened, and the Sox again looked to be all the class in today's battle.

We can only get by Slim Sallee we will be world's champions by Friday night," remarked Kid Gleason as he sent his platoon in for a second counter attack.

Winning the game, 4 to 1, the Sox now consider themselves real contenders for the highest honors in the baseball universe. The series now stands four games for Cincinnati and three for the American League leaders. The Sox now lead by three pitchers—Slim Sallee, Ray Fisher and Adolpho Luque, the Cuban, and another, Walter Ruether, appeared as an emergency batsman.

Sallee suffered the fate of Ruether yesterday and was driven out of the Sox by a single inning, after the Sox had maced him for all of their run. Fisher completed the inning, retiring the side without further scoring. Luque pitched the last four innings, and held the Chicago sluggers in check.

In the seventh battle of the series the Sox not only got by Sallee, but their big bats drove him in rout from the mound. The Sox won the game, 4 to 1, and while the Sox were clubbing Sallee to death as Eddie Cicotte held the Reds in easy check, less than 20,000 Red fans moodily changed from Red to White the big crowd faded out and the roaring chorus sank to the faint applause of the half-beaten.

Reds' Pitchers Bombarded

The pitchers that stopped the Sox so handsly through the early drive are now being dismantled, one by one and group by group. Kid Gleason rushed up his heavy hitters on Tuesday to

Wilson Barks At Edict to 'Keep Quiet'

"Campaign of Silence Is
Over," He Defiantly
Tells Dr. Grayson on
'Best Day' He's Had

Recovery Now Is Seemingly Sure

King George, Poincare
and Others Cable Hope
That He Regain Health

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—President Wilson is regaining his strength and continues to improve, his physicians announced today. Confidence was expressed by Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, the President's personal physician, that Mr. Wilson's improvement will continue. It was said, however, that his complete recovery will be slow and several days would elapse before his physicians would permit the President to resume any of his duties.

The morning bulletin, issued at the conclusion of the consultation of Drs. Grayson, Stitt and Ruffin, and signed by all three physicians, said:

"The President continues to improve slowly. He is stronger today than at any time since his illness began."

A bulletin issued by Dr. Grayson at 10:20 o'clock to-night read:

"The President has passed a good day, but there is no decided change."

"The President passed a good night and awakened this morning noticeably refreshed. His appetite was said to be better. He asked for soft-boiled eggs for breakfast. Later in the morning he showed improvement in the refusal of the physicians to permit him to take up business matters."

Complains of Isolation

"You are a poor man with whom to talk business," the President remarked to the physician.

"I am not a business man, but a doctor," the physician replied.

The failure of Dr. Grayson and Secretary Tamm to adhere to the President's instructions to call several persons to the White House brought this statement from the President:

"You show remarkable inability to find any one whom I can talk to. I am alone and isolated."

The President also said to have inquired about the progress of the peace treaty in the Senate. Information of all state matters, however, is being withheld from the patient. His physicians insist that complete rest and freedom from worry are the best remedies for the President's condition.

Propped Up in Bed

To break the monotony of lying in bed, the President is propped up with pillows for a time each day. Mrs. Wilson reads him the papers.

Among the messages from foreign capitals received at the White House today was one from King George of England to Viscount Grey, the British Ambassador. It said:

"I am distressed to hear of the illness of the President, but trust you can give me reassuring reports of his condition."

President Poincare cabled: "I want to renew to you, Mr. President, the wishes that I have already asked Mr. Jussarand to transmit to you. I have been very sad in learning of your illness and the long fatigue of the work in which you took so active a part in Paris added to that which you imposed on yourself in the United States has temporarily shaken your health. I form the warmest wishes for your speedy recovery. I beg Mrs. Wilson to receive my respectful homage as well as the best souvenirs of mine. I send you the assurance of my sentiments of friendship."

Albert Wires from Chicago

King Albert of Belgium telegraphed from Chicago: "Very glad to hear you are getting better from day to day. I send you my heartfelt wishes for complete recovery."

From the government of Armenia came this message: "We have been very sad in learning of your illness and are thoroughly glad now to hear of your improvement. We, together with the Armenian nation, express our most sincere wishes for the speedy recovery of your health, so precious to our glorious fatherland, humanity and Armenia."

The President of Colombia and the Minister of Foreign Relations cabled: "We present to your excellency the expression of our sympathy and the wishes we make for your excellency's precious health."

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 8.—Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, daughter of President Wilson, returned today from Washington, where she visited her father. She declared President Wilson was much improved, but that he was not out of danger.

"When I left," she said, "my father was in bed and no one was permitted to see him except myself and my sisters. The doctors told me I might return to my home, as there was no immediate danger. I shall return to Washington in a few days."

Mrs. Sayre said that the President's illness was caused by a nervous breakdown.

"So far as I know," she said, he is going to remain in Washington. Nothing was said to me about moving him. Should he try and work, of course, it might be better that he go to some place where he could enjoy absolute quiet."

House Gets Budget Bill To Cut U. S. Expenses

Measure Provides Machinery to Enforce Strict
Economy—Creates Bureaus for Estimates and Audits

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—After many years of floundering without any balance cast between appropriations by Congress and government income, a special committee of the House today reported a budget bill which would make radical changes in the existing system, establish a budget bureau and generally provide the machinery for accomplishing stricter economy in government.

Prominent members of both parties are on the special committee which drafted the bill, but it will not go through unopposed, because in the end it would mean the abolition of many of the more important committees of the great power they now have over appropriations. The bill will be called up probably Saturday, and Republican Leader Mondell is satisfied that it will be passed.

Provisions of the Bill

A bureau of the budget under the President and not connected with any department, with a director at \$10,000 a year and an assistant director at \$7,500, which will examine all requests from department heads for appropriations, which will eliminate duplications from departments and submit a single general request to Congress in the form of one budget. An estimate of government receipts will go along with this budget.

A controller general of the United States is created, with a deputy to receive the same salaries as the director and assistant director of the budget bureau, respectively, which will take the place of the existing offices of the various departments and take over also the duties of the Controller of the Treasury. No officers or employees in the offices transferred are to lose their positions, but will go into the new department.

Instead of the seven House committees at present dealing with appropriations, there is to be one committee of thirty-five members, which shall recommend appropriations.

Bills Will Be Riderless

The rules of the House are changed so that riders on appropriation bills cannot be approved by that body.

"The whole programme," said Chairman Good of the Budget Committee, "was framed to reduce the huge government expenditures, which now exceed receipts despite heavy taxation. Reduced government expenditures and taxes will be the issue in this country for twenty years, and Congress must begin by a revolution of legislation these committees still will have power to determine departmental questions and their recommendations will be taken into consideration by the House when it acts upon appropriation bills affecting a particular department."

Two thousand persons carrying banners proclaiming the cause of Soviet Russia attempted to march in military formation up Fifth Avenue from Washington Square yesterday afternoon. They were dispersed by 250 policemen, twenty-five of them mounted, who charged the crowd and used their clubs. The police came in response to a riot call.

Eight persons, one of them a woman, were held at Police Headquarters last night, charged with leading the crowd and defying the police. If it is discovered that the literature they are said to have distributed urged the overthrow of the government they will be prosecuted for criminal anarchy, according to Assistant District Attorney Alexander I. Rorke.

Most of the paraders appeared to be Russian. They were armed by twenty men in the uniform of United States soldiers. Only one of the eight prisoners, Anthony Tepolski, is a United States citizen.

Eighty Carry Banners

Detective Sergeant James Gegan, acting chief of the bomb squad, learned at 1 o'clock in the afternoon that the parade would be attempted. He hurried with his squad, consisting of lighted men, to the Russian People's House, 133 East Fifth Street, where he found about a hundred men and women gathered in the street. Eighty of them were taken to Police Headquarters and the remainder were released.

The men, twenty of whom were in khaki, formed in a column of twos and marched toward Washington Square. Hundreds of men joined them on the way, and another large detachment waited for them at the square.

At Washington Square the men in uniform organized the crowd into a column of fours and unfurled their banners. Some of them read:

"Open the jails and free political prisoners."

"Report us all to Soviet Russia. We'll be free there."

"America! The masters are masters. Russia! The people are people."

"Wilson! A friend of Russia! Russia! God save us from our friends!"

"We demand the lifting of the blockade."

Turns in a Riot Call

Sergeant Gegan asked the leaders if they had a permit to parade.

"Some of those fellows further back have it," they replied.

The detectives asked several other marchers and then discovered that the rear of the line was proceeding around Washington Square on its way up Fifth Avenue. The leaders also began to march ahead, declaring that permit or no permit they were going to have their parade.

One of the detectives turned in a riot call. The reserves from every precinct on the west side from the Battery to Macdougal Street, as well as twenty-five mounted men from the bomb squad, rushed to Washington Square.

The mounted men grouped themselves in the side streets on both sides of Fifth Avenue. The rear of the parade marched past Tenth Street, they charged from the east and west, swinging their clubs.

The crowd scattered immediately. The mounted policemen rode down the avenue and into Washington Square Park, with men and women dodging the hoofs of their horses and running in all directions.

No one was hurt seriously enough to require an ambulance call. One woman became hysterical and fell unconscious at Tenth Street and Fifth Avenue.

U. S. Threat to Quit Siberia Alarms Japan Finnish Report

Negotiations for Better Co-
operation Begun Follow-
ing America's Warning
Troops May Be Withdrawn

TOKIO, Oct. 8 (By The Associated Press).—Negotiations are under way between the governments of the United States and Japan concerning the administration of the Trans-Siberian Railroad. This has been made necessary, it is said in high diplomatic quarters, because of the fact that inter-Allied control of the railway under the practical supervision of John P. Stevens, head of the American Railway Commission to Russia, recently has encountered many obstacles.

Following an official protest of several months ago by representatives of the Allies at Vladivostok against interference by General Semenov, the anti-Bolshevik leader in Siberia, there apparently have developed recently misunderstandings between the American and Japanese authorities and troops concerning the question of what inter-Allied management means.

Engineers under Mr. Stevens claim that in the sector patrolled by the Japanese forces they have not received the old idea of the balance of power, and instead was himself taken into custody.

A Reval message forwarded by the same correspondent reports a reign of terror against the Bolsheviks in Moscow, which began by a revolutionary party. In this movement the Bolshevik leader, Jacob Peters, is reported to have been killed. Speedy dispatches from the Soviet Government on September 25 carried a report that Premier Lenin was being kept prisoner in the Kremlin at Moscow, and that People's Commissary Dzerzhinski was in power, and directing the movements of the army.

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—A revolutionary movement of wide proportions in Russia has been started against the Bolsheviks, according to advices received by the State Department.

The department was without information of the reported arrest of Lenin, but officials characterized the reports received by the department as indications of a revolt against the Bolshevik leaders.

While the source of the department's information was withheld, its authenticity was confirmed by the official announcement was authorized by Secretary Lansing:

"Department of State advices today regarding the situation in Russia tell of a disturbance which reflects an antagonism to the rule of the Bolsheviks. Thirteen commissaries of the Bolshevik regime were killed as the result of bomb explosions, at a gathering of members of the Soviet Government on September 25 and it became necessary to appoint an Extraordinary Commission with absolute power there and to put the city of Moscow under martial law."

Senate Adopts Dry Enforcement Bill

Measure as Reported Out
by Conference Passed
Without Any Debate

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The bill for enforcement of war-time and constitutional prohibition, as agreed to in conference, was adopted today by the Senate without discussion. It goes to the House for final action.

Absence of debate on the measure occasioned much surprise. Senator Sterling, Republican, South Dakota, called up the conference agreement as Vice President Marshall, after a pause to learn if any discussion was desired, put the motion on adoption and it was carried viva voce.

Quick action on the conference report in the House is expected. As soon as the House acts the measure will go to the President, and the section enforcing war-time prohibition will become effective as soon as he signs it.

As any beverage containing more than one-half of one per cent of alcohol is defined as intoxicating under the law, the sale of 25 per cent beer would be prohibited.

Gen. Pershing Can Wear Any Attire He Chooses

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—General Pershing can wear any sort of uniform he wishes while on his leave of absence. Secretary Baker declared today in discussing the report from Utica, N. Y., that the commander of the overseas army were civilian clothes.

"The general is hunting in the Adirondacks. He most likely will wear a hunting suit," Secretary Baker said.

He added that there will be no objection raised by the department to any form of wearing apparel affected by General Pershing during his absence from official duties.

Police Fight 2,000 Reds In Fifth Ave.

Club Heads and Scatter a
Crowd That Undertakes
Soviet Anti-Blockade
Parade Without Permit

Riot Call Brings Out 250 Reserves

Of Eight Arrested, All
Are Foreigners Except
Anthony Tepolski

Two thousand persons carrying banners proclaiming the cause of Soviet Russia attempted to march in military formation up Fifth Avenue from Washington Square yesterday afternoon. They were dispersed by 250 policemen, twenty-five of them mounted, who charged the crowd and used their clubs. The police came in response to a riot call.

Eight persons, one of them a woman, were held at Police Headquarters last night, charged with leading the crowd and defying the police. If it is discovered that the literature they are said to have distributed urged the overthrow of the government they will be prosecuted for criminal anarchy, according to Assistant District Attorney Alexander I. Rorke.

Most of the paraders appeared to be Russian. They were armed by twenty men in the uniform of United States soldiers. Only one of the eight prisoners, Anthony Tepolski, is a United States citizen.

Eighty Carry Banners

Detective Sergeant James Gegan, acting chief of the bomb squad, learned at 1 o'clock in the afternoon that the parade would be attempted. He hurried with his squad, consisting of lighted men, to the Russian People's House, 133 East Fifth Street, where he found about a hundred men and women gathered in the street. Eighty of them were taken to Police Headquarters and the remainder were released.

The men, twenty of whom were in khaki, formed in a column of twos and marched toward Washington Square. Hundreds of men joined them on the way, and another large detachment waited for them at the square.

At Washington Square the men in uniform organized the crowd into a column of fours and unfurled their banners. Some of them read:

"Open the jails and free political prisoners."

"Report us all to Soviet Russia. We'll be free there."

"America! The masters are masters. Russia! The people are people."

"Wilson! A friend of Russia! Russia! God save us from our friends!"

"We demand the lifting of the blockade."

Turns in a Riot Call

Sergeant Gegan asked the leaders if they had a permit to parade.

"Some of those fellows further back have it," they replied.

The detectives asked several other marchers and then discovered that the rear of the line was proceeding around Washington Square on its way up Fifth Avenue. The leaders also began to march ahead, declaring that permit or no permit they were going to have their parade.

One of the detectives turned in a riot call. The reserves from every precinct on the west side from the Battery to Macdougal Street, as well as twenty-five mounted men from the bomb squad, rushed to Washington Square.

The mounted men grouped themselves in the side streets on both sides of Fifth Avenue. The rear of the parade marched past Tenth Street, they charged from the east and west, swinging their clubs.

The crowd scattered immediately. The mounted policemen rode down the avenue and into Washington Square Park, with men and women dodging the hoofs of their horses and running in all directions.

No one was hurt seriously enough to require an ambulance call. One woman became hysterical and fell unconscious at Tenth Street and Fifth Avenue.

Police Fight 2,000 Reds In Fifth Ave.

Club Heads and Scatter a
Crowd That Undertakes
Soviet Anti-Blockade
Parade Without Permit

Riot Call Brings Out 250 Reserves

Of Eight Arrested, All
Are Foreigners Except
Anthony Tepolski

Two thousand persons carrying banners proclaiming the cause of Soviet Russia attempted to march in military formation up Fifth Avenue from Washington Square yesterday afternoon. They were dispersed by 250 policemen, twenty-five of them mounted, who charged the crowd and used their clubs. The police came in response to a riot call.

Eight persons, one of them a woman, were held at Police Headquarters last night, charged with leading the crowd and defying the police. If it is discovered that the literature they are said to have distributed urged the overthrow of the government they will be prosecuted for criminal anarchy, according to Assistant District Attorney Alexander I. Rorke.

Most of the paraders appeared to be Russian. They were armed by twenty men in the uniform of United States soldiers. Only one of the eight prisoners, Anthony Tepolski, is a United States citizen.

Eighty Carry Banners

Detective Sergeant James Gegan, acting chief of the bomb squad, learned at 1 o'clock in the afternoon that the parade would be attempted. He hurried with his squad, consisting of lighted men, to the Russian People's House, 133 East Fifth Street, where he found about a hundred men and women gathered in the street. Eighty of them were taken to Police Headquarters and the remainder were released.

The men, twenty of whom were in khaki, formed in a column of twos and marched toward Washington Square. Hundreds of men joined them on the way, and another large detachment waited for them at the square.

At Washington Square the men in uniform organized the crowd into a column of fours and unfurled their banners. Some of them read:

"Open the jails and free political prisoners."

"Report us all to Soviet Russia. We'll be free there."

"America! The masters are masters. Russia! The people are people."

"Wilson! A friend of Russia! Russia! God save us from our friends!"

"We demand the lifting of the blockade."

Turns in a Riot Call

Sergeant Gegan asked the leaders if they had a permit to parade.

"Some of those fellows further back have it," they replied.

The detectives asked several other marchers and then discovered that the rear of the line was proceeding around Washington Square on its way up Fifth Avenue. The leaders also began to march ahead, declaring that permit or no permit they were going to have their parade.

One of the detectives turned in a riot call. The reserves from every precinct on the west side from the Battery to Macdougal Street, as well as twenty-five mounted men from the bomb squad, rushed to Washington Square.

The mounted men grouped themselves in the side streets on both sides of Fifth Avenue. The rear of the parade marched past Tenth Street, they charged from the east and west, swinging their clubs.

The crowd scattered immediately. The mounted policemen rode down the avenue and into Washington Square Park, with men and women dodging the hoofs of their horses and running in all directions.

No one was hurt seriously enough to require an ambulance call. One woman became hysterical and fell unconscious at Tenth Street and Fifth Avenue.

Police Fight 2,000 Reds In Fifth Ave.

Club Heads and Scatter a
Crowd That Undertakes
Soviet Anti-Blockade
Parade Without Permit

Riot Call Brings Out 250 Reserves

Of Eight Arrested, All
Are Foreigners Except
Anthony Tepolski

Two thousand persons carrying banners proclaiming the cause of Soviet Russia attempted to march in military formation up Fifth Avenue from Washington Square yesterday afternoon. They were dispersed by 250 policemen, twenty-five of them mounted, who charged the crowd and used their clubs. The police came in response to a riot call.

Eight persons, one of them a woman, were held at Police Headquarters last night, charged with leading the crowd and defying the police. If it is discovered that the literature they are said to have distributed urged the overthrow of the government they will be prosecuted for criminal anarchy, according to Assistant District Attorney Alexander I. Rorke.

Most of the paraders appeared to be Russian. They were armed by twenty men in the uniform of United States soldiers. Only one of the eight prisoners, Anthony Tepolski, is a United States citizen.

Eighty Carry Banners

Detective Sergeant James Gegan, acting chief of the bomb squad, learned at 1 o'clock in the afternoon that the parade would be attempted. He hurried with his squad, consisting of lighted men, to the Russian People's House, 133 East Fifth Street, where he found about a hundred men and women gathered in the street. Eighty of them were taken to Police Headquarters and the remainder were released.

The men, twenty of whom were in khaki, formed in a column of twos and marched toward Washington Square. Hundreds of men joined them on the way, and another large detachment waited for them at the square.

At Washington Square the men in uniform organized the crowd into a column of fours and unfurled their banners. Some of them read:

"Open the jails and free political prisoners."

"Report us all to Soviet Russia. We'll be free there."

"America! The masters are masters. Russia! The people are people."

"Wilson! A friend of Russia! Russia! God save us from our friends!"

"We demand the lifting of the blockade."

Turns in a Riot Call

Sergeant Gegan asked the leaders if they had a permit to parade.

"Some of those fellows further back have it," they replied.

The detectives asked several other marchers and then discovered that the rear of the line was proceeding around Washington Square on its way up Fifth Avenue. The leaders also began to march ahead, declaring that permit or no permit they were going to have their parade.

One of the detectives turned in a riot call. The reserves from every precinct on the west side from the Battery to Macdougal Street, as well as twenty-five mounted men from the bomb squad, rushed to Washington Square.

The mounted men grouped themselves in the side streets on both sides of Fifth Avenue. The rear of the parade marched past Tenth Street, they charged from the east and west, swinging their clubs.

The crowd scattered immediately. The mounted policemen rode down the avenue and into Washington Square Park, with men and women dodging the hoofs of their horses and running in all directions.

No one was hurt seriously enough to require an ambulance call. One woman became hysterical and fell unconscious at Tenth Street and Fifth Avenue.

Last Mill to Close To Be First to Open

WARREN, Ohio, Oct. 8.—Steel mills of the Trumbull Steel Company here, the last in the Mahoning Valley to be closed by the steel strike, will be the first to reopen. Decision to return to work was taken at a mass meeting of workers here this afternoon and preparations were immediately begun to put the mill in condition to resume operation.

The meeting was attended by a large percentage of the 5,000 employees of the company. The vote to return was announced as practically unanimous. David J. Davis, assistant president of the Amalgamated Association of Steel, Iron and Tin Workers, addressed the meeting.

Steel Radicals Bring Moyer To Aid Strike

Also Import Green and
Brown of Seattle "Soviet"
in Effort to Keep
Up Courage of the Men

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 8.—With the arrival of Charles A. Moyer, of Denver, president of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' Union, and a number of his lieutenants, there was a feeling at national steel strike headquarters today that the strike would soon show more animation.

Moyer was an associate of "Big Bill" Haywood in the days of the Western Miners' Federation, when Governor Steunenberg of Idaho was assassinated and more than twenty other persons were killed in Western states. His notoriety was revived later, when Theodore Roosevelt classified him as an "undesirable citizen."

It was learned today that Leon Green, of Greenovich, one of the leaders of the notorious syndicate strike and socialist union, is taking an active hand in the strike organization at Youngstown, Ohio. Another one of the Seattle leaders, "Hickie" Brown, is Foster's chief adjutant in the organization and strike directing work in the Pittsburgh district. Another worker in the Youngstown district is the same name, who is working in the Mooney defense committee and its plan for a general strike in Mooney's behalf.

Police Fight 2,000 Reds In Fifth Ave.

Club Heads and Scatter a
Crowd That Undertakes
Soviet Anti-Blockade
Parade Without Permit

Riot Call Brings Out 250 Reserves

Of Eight Arrested, All
Are Foreigners Except
Anthony Tepolski

Two thousand persons carrying banners proclaiming the cause of Soviet Russia attempted to march in military formation up Fifth Avenue from Washington Square yesterday afternoon. They were dispersed by 250 policemen, twenty-five of them mounted, who charged the crowd and used their clubs. The police came in response to a riot call.

Eight persons, one of them a woman, were held at Police Headquarters last night, charged with leading the crowd and defying the police. If it is discovered that the literature they are said to have distributed urged the overthrow of the government they will be prosecuted for criminal anarchy, according to Assistant District Attorney Alexander I. Rorke.

Most of the paraders appeared to be Russian. They were armed by twenty men in the uniform of United States soldiers. Only one of the eight prisoners, Anthony Tepolski, is a United States citizen.

Eighty Carry Banners

Detective Sergeant James Gegan, acting chief of the bomb squad, learned at 1 o'clock in the afternoon that the parade would be attempted. He hurried with his squad, consisting of lighted men, to the Russian People's House, 133 East Fifth Street, where he found about a hundred men and women gathered in the street. Eighty of them were taken to Police Headquarters and the remainder were released.

The men, twenty of whom were in khaki, formed in a column of twos and marched toward Washington Square. Hundreds of men joined them on the way, and another large detachment waited for them at the square.

At Washington Square the men in uniform organized the crowd into a column of fours and unfurled their banners. Some of them read:

"Open the jails and free political prisoners."

"Report us all to Soviet Russia. We'll be free there."

"America! The masters are masters. Russia! The people are people."

"Wilson! A friend of Russia! Russia! God save us from our friends!"

"We demand the lifting of the blockade."

Turns in a Riot Call

Sergeant Gegan asked the leaders if they had a permit to parade.

"Some of those fellows further back have it," they replied.

The detectives asked several other marchers and then discovered that the rear of the line was proceeding around Washington Square on its way up Fifth Avenue. The leaders also began to march ahead, declaring that permit or no permit they were going to have their parade.

One of the detectives turned in a riot call. The reserves from every precinct on the west side from the Battery to Macdougal Street, as well as twenty-five mounted men from the bomb squad, rushed to Washington Square.

The mounted men grouped themselves in the side streets on both sides of Fifth Avenue. The rear of the parade marched past Tenth Street, they charged from the east and west, swinging their clubs.

The crowd scattered immediately. The mounted policemen rode down the avenue and into Washington Square Park, with men and women dodging the hoofs of their horses and running in all directions.

No one was hurt seriously enough to require an ambulance call. One woman became hysterical and fell unconscious at Tenth Street and Fifth Avenue.

Police Fight 2,000 Reds In Fifth Ave.

Club Heads and Scatter a
Crowd That Undertakes
Soviet Anti-Blockade
Parade Without Permit

Riot Call Brings Out 250 Reserves

Of Eight Arrested, All
Are Foreigners Except
Anthony Tepolski

Two thousand persons carrying banners proclaiming the cause of Soviet Russia attempted to march in military formation up Fifth Avenue from Washington Square yesterday afternoon. They were dispersed by 250 policemen, twenty-five of them mounted, who charged the crowd and used their clubs. The police came in response to a riot call.

Eight persons, one of them a woman, were held at Police Headquarters last night, charged with leading the crowd and defying the police. If it is discovered that the literature they are said to have distributed urged the overthrow of the government they will be prosecuted for criminal anarchy, according to Assistant District Attorney Alexander I. Rorke.

Most of the paraders appeared to be Russian. They were armed by twenty men in the uniform of United States soldiers. Only one of the eight prisoners, Anthony Tepolski, is a United States citizen.

Eighty Carry Banners

Detective Sergeant James Gegan, acting chief of the bomb squad, learned at 1 o'clock in the afternoon that the parade would be attempted. He hurried with his squad, consisting of lighted men, to the Russian People's House, 133 East Fifth Street, where he found about a hundred men and women gathered in the street. Eighty of them were taken to Police Headquarters and the remainder were released.

The men, twenty of whom were in khaki, formed in a column of twos and marched toward Washington Square. Hundreds of men joined them on the way, and another large detachment waited for them at the square.

At Washington Square the men in uniform organized the crowd into a column of fours and unfurled their banners. Some of them read:

"Open the jails and free political prisoners."

"Report us all to Soviet Russia. We'll be free there."

"America! The masters are masters. Russia! The people are people."

"Wilson! A friend of Russia! Russia! God save us from our friends!"

"We demand the lifting of the blockade."

Turns in a Riot Call

Sergeant Gegan asked the leaders if they had a permit to parade.

"Some of those fellows further back have it," they replied.

The detectives asked several other marchers and then discovered that the rear of the line was proceeding around Washington Square on its way up Fifth Avenue. The leaders also began to march ahead, declaring that permit or no permit they were going to have their parade.

One of the detectives turned in a riot call. The reserves from every precinct on the west side from the Battery to Macdougal Street, as well as twenty-five mounted men from the bomb squad, rushed to Washington Square.

The mounted men grouped themselves in the side streets on both sides of Fifth Avenue. The rear of the parade marched past Tenth Street, they charged from the east and west, swinging their clubs.

The crowd scattered immediately. The mounted policemen rode down the avenue and into Washington Square Park, with men and women dodging the hoofs of their horses and running in all directions.

No one was hurt seriously enough to require an ambulance call. One woman became hysterical and fell unconscious at Tenth Street and Fifth Avenue.

Union Chiefs Lack Power To Negotiate

Thirty-Hour Week and 60
Per Cent Pay Increase
Sole Terms Offered to
the Conference To-day

Only Hope Rests On Action by U. S.

Miners Anxious to Test
Power; Spirit of Bol-
shevism Is Rampant

By Theodore M. Knappen

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 8.—The nation is rushing toward the catastrophe of a strike compared with which the steel strike will be as child's play to the world war.

On November 1 the bituminous miners of the whole country are due to strike. They voted to strike at their national convention in Cleveland in the middle of September, and they left only one alternative—complete surrender of the operators to their startling demands. Their executive officers were endowed with no plenary powers of negotiation. All they can do